The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the giory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

Fresh frem its magnificent victory over the combined foes of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen

pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper. Daily - - - - - - - \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50

Weekly - - - - - - 1 00 Address THE SUN. New York.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1888.

Advertisements for THE WHEKLY BUN, tasked to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Louislana.

The result of the State election in Louisiana to-day will throw some light upon the important question whether the Republicans can count on a break in the solid South next November. Dissatisfaction with the tariff policy of the CLEVELAND Administration is rife in Louisiana, and any marked decrease in the Democratic majority for Governor will be significant. It will point to a more serious loss in the Presidential election, should the tariff be the issue.

The present Democratic Governor of Louisiana was elected in April, 1884, by a matority of more than 45,000 over his Republican competitor. Yet at the November election in that same year CLEVELAND had less than 16,000 over BLAINE. We have alluded to the dissatisfaction of

the Louisiana Democrats with the tariff ideas of Mr. CLEVELAND, even as they find modified expression in the MILLS bills. The tariff schedule proposed by Mr. MILLS affects Louisiana's interests more heavily than in the case of any other Southern State. That leading Democratic newspaper of the South, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, estimated a few days ago that Louisiana's direct loss by the MILLS tariff would be \$6,500,000 a year. "There is scarcely one of our leading industries," said the Times-Democras, "but will be cut by the provisions of the measure which thel gentleman from Texas wishes to pass. Yet we are told by Mr. MILLS that it is a Democratic measure and if Louisiana does not like his peculiar style of Democracy, it can go over to the

Suppose that Lousiana should take Mr MILLS and the free traders at their word. Can the Democratic party afford to lose her sight electoral votes in November? Where is the compensation to come from in a free trade canvass? From Kansas? From Massachusetts? From Iowa?

Mr. Mills's Day At Last.

Nearly one hundred members of the House of Representatives are already registered on the Speaker's list for tariff speeches during the discussion of the MILLS bill which be gins to-day. The schedule, of course, is subject to additions as interest grows. It will be a great debate.

Meanwhile, the appropriation bills and the other urgent business of Congress cannot be ed indefinitely. The end of the ent fiscal year is not very far away.

The reports of Mr. Millas's progress toward the reëstablishment of his health continue to be satisfactory. He has so far recovered that he is able to travel back to Washington from Fortress Monroe, with the intention of taking charge in person of the fortunes of his bill, when it is called up in the House to-day.

It is unfortunate for Mr. MILLS that just as he is about to take theifloor for free wool his own Democratic constituents in the Ninth district of Texas should call his attention to their interests in the sharp resolutions adopted last week at Waco. "Forsaken by our Representative," they say, "we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to work against the MILLS bill, and we call upon all good men from other States to protect Texas, if her own Representatives fall to do so." To the other complications of Mr. MILLS'S situation there is now added this energetic appeal for protection, coming as it does from the very citizens to whose votes he owes his seat in Congress and his post at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means.

We understand that the free traders in Congress now believe that if the tariff speeches are not too long, and if too many Congress men do not insist upon speaking, a vote on the MILLS bill can possibly be reached in the House by June 1.

This date is perilously near the date fixed for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. If the free traders were really anxious to have the tariff controversy decisively disposed of, and out of the way before the nomination is made and the platform framed, they ought to have begun operations a little earlier in the year.

The truth about the situation is plain The postponement of the decisive test until after the Convention may serve the purposes of those who, with or without Mr. CLEVELAND'S authority, are urging him as a free trade candidate for renomination But it would be vastly better for Demo cratic prospects in the canvass and at the election to have the MILLS bill out of the way before the Convention meets and the resolution makers get to work.

Matthew Arnold. The sudden and, so far as is known to the public, wholly unexpected death of Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD will silence the captious outcry excited in some quarters by his recent survey of certain aspects of our civilization in the Nineteenth Century. Americans as well as Englishmen will now recognize with sorrow that they have lost one of the truest poets and highest teachers who have

used our language in the last generation. Mr. ARNOLD was always keenly alive to the deficiencies of newspapers, yet, but for the vantage ground afforded to him by a newspaper, he would have died almost unoutside of a rather narrow circle of highly cultivated readers. Twenty-five years ago he was Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Nearly all that is durable and striking in his poetical achievement belongs to the antecedent period. His remarkable epic fragments and most of his narra-tive and lyric verse had already been pubbut these were far from giving him

the wide popularity which TENDISON had gained, and which was reserved for SWIN-BURNE. No doubt he had more readers than Mr. WILLIAM MOBRIS has acquired, but, like that poet, he seemed destined to the "fit au-dience though few," which finds congenial places of reunion in great universities.

It was the Pall Mall Gazette which transformed MATTHEW ARNOLD from a post into philosopher, from a minstrel singing to men and women of esoteric culture and refinement into a kind of prophet and mentor, speaking, as CARLYLE, RUSKIN, and FROUDE have spoken, to the whole Anglo-American world. Neither did he have to toil for many disappointing years, as CARLYLE had toiled, in order to reach a place of eminence and authority. Mr. ARNOLD attained it at a bound, from the moment he gave up writing poems of Greek elevation and simplicity in academic cloisters, and substituted searching and earnest discussion of timely topics in the columns of a daily journal.

Few Americans seem to be aware, and at times Mr. ARNOLD himself seemed to forget that, of what is permanently valuable in his prose compositions, a very large part was produced under the conditions of newspaper writing. That such should have been the case is, when we think of it, a fact almost unparalleled in the history of journalism. It is true that Souther and his much greater connection, Coleridge, wrote regularly for certain London newspapers, but they wrote anonymously, and very few of their contributions have been deemed worthy of preservation. Johnson's papers in the Rambler have of course been collected, but they now seldom find readers, and they never had the vogue of the ARNOLD papers in the Pull Mall. We should have to go back to Addison's essays in the Spectatorito meet with veritable counterparts in respect of instant and wide success coupled with prolonged and posthumous appreciation.

As a thinker no less than as a poet, MAT-THEW ARNOLD evidently stood on a much higher plane than ADDISON. He had learned much more from books; he had seen many more cities of men and studied their manners far more profoundly. Few men in whom the imaginative faculty was couldly developed have been better reasoners; his mind was a consummate instrument; his taste was flawless; his style was less rhetorical than that of his contemporary, FROUDE, less artificial, and, so to speak, finical than Addison's, and therefore, perhaps, more admirable than either's. That is to say, no Englishman has brought to the frequent and informal consideration of social problems so much knowledge combined with so much penetration, illumination, urbanity, and sanity.

Mr. ARNOLD has left behind him an inimitable fragment, "Sohrab and Rustum," which will rank among the finest epic ventures in our tongue. He has bequeathed to us a monody on the death of his friend CLOUGH, which is certain to be treasured with MILTON'S "Lycidas" and SHELLEY'S 'Adonais." He has given us minor poems in which Wordsworth's simplicity and the finish of GRAY seem conjoined. But during the latter years of his life he has been most known and valued as the keenest and most trustworthy of social observers, the wisest and the gentlest of social philosophers. And perhaps for some years to come he will be primarily remembered as an apostle of humanization, a student, elevator, and refiner of society. For a time at least Americans will be inclined to see in him, what BULWEB saw in Addison: not so much the poet as

> "The supreme spectator of the show, Exquisite genius, to whose chiselled line The ivory's polish lends the ivory's shine."

Mr. Lowell on Political Corruption.

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S first remdy for that widespread and deep-seated corruption which he thinks he detects in the politics of the United States, is the patterning of our civil service after the Chinese model. In common with other civil service philosophers, he seems to suppose that the desire to control the offices is the main motive of political contests.

The fact is that while the Federal machine may be used with powerful effect in helping, or trying to help, candidates of its complexion, it has nothing to do with that purchase of voters or of legislators which, in Mr. Lowell's view, is on the increa o. The abolition of the spoils system would not perceptibly lessen the florce insistance wherewith political parties strive against one another for power. (Not the desire to posess a hundred thousand and odd offices, most of them petty, but the ambition to direct the policy of this great nation, or of parts of it, impels parties and politicians to

take every means to arrive at power. Unworthy means would be used to this end just the same under the Chinese as under the American method of civil service. Mr. LOWELL exaggerates vastly beyond the truth the political corruption existing in the United States, but not half as excessively as he exaggerates the remedial quality of the civil service nostrum.

We would also take the liberty of suggesting to Mr. Lowell and the other philosophers that the country in which the system they admire originated, where it has been longest in vogue, and is the most thoroughly understood and applied, that is to say, in China itself, the corruption of the Government, and of every department of it, far exceeds in extent, intensity, and comprehensiveness all that has existed in our day in any other land whatever. There is nothing in the administration of China that we should think honest or decent. Everything is done by bribery. The cou, 'a are bribed; public officers are bribed; contracts are gained by bribery, and every act of power and every official decision is converted into a means of bribery. To squeeze those who are below, and to gratify with gifts and offerings those who are above, is the whole sum of politics in that great original land of civil service reform and of competitive literary examinations.

Murder by Electricity.

If one of the officers or agents of an electric light company had shot a boy in the street, or stabbed him, or beat his brains out with a club, the community would be greatly startled and shocked, and a trial for murder would follow. If these people, however, set a death trap at the foot of a telegraph pole on the sidewalk wherever they see fit, it is a mere accident and not a murder, when a poor lad is instantly killed by a silent shock of electricity. There is a burial in Potter's Field, and the practical electrician whose carelessness has cost a human life eats his dinner in freedom and draws his salary just the same. Meantime, the authorities devote themselves to the important task of punishing a middle-aged woman who has made a prominent lawyer believe that RAPHAEL has a paint brush with a handle long enough to reach from heaven to New York!

We invite the attention of our HABOUN-AL-RASCHID in the City Hall to this electric wire homicide. Its practical importance is quite as great

as the flag question. The young bootblack who was killed in

East Broadway on Saturday night because he was guilty of the crime of leaning against

a telegraph pole, does not care what sort of a flag floate above the City Hall, Let the American flag fly there, but let it

be significant of the protection which American law should afford to life, as well as liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Are College Men at the Beer Tubs? A remark that challenges attention was made on Sunday night at Clarendon Hall by Mr. Louis HERBRAND, Secretary of the National Brewers' Union. Denying a remark, attributed to the bosses, that beer makers are not skilled laborers, Mr. HER-

BRAND said this: "Unfortunately, as many of you know, in brewerier the men with college educations are in the tubs, and the men who started up little saloons on some wayside roads many years ago, are the big owners, with barrels

These college graduates can hardly be from Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia, or any one of our American institutions. They must come from the universities of Germany and Mr. HERBRAND'S statement regarding them is the first revelation of their learned acquisitions to come before the public eye. It stimulates reflection in more than one way.

How did these university men come here and take up the occupation of brewers without exciting comment among their fellow countrymen, which would have reached the ears of the natives? Why should they go into brewing in preference to other trades? And what is the value of a university education if it puts its possessor at such a startling disadvantage as compared with men who have begun life in the roadside saloons?

If the college men have come off so poorly in their career, in comparison with the country saloon keepers, it will be particularly interesting to see how they succeed in their conduct of the lockout. However, we imagine that the contest which has just begun in such astounding dimensions, will be much more even than Mr. HEBBRAND's estimate of the brewery workmen would indicate They are extremely hopeful as to the result of their contest, and it must be said that the tendency of the day inclines in their favor. On the other hand, the bosses are well organized, otherwise they would never have dreamed of engaging in a conflictso enormous, of which the outcome cannot be foretold.

Win or lose, however, the brewers should heed unceasingly the warning of Secretary HERBRAND against violence.

Pacific Coast Candidates.

That able and independent journal, the San Francisco Chronicle, assails, with its wonted energy, the proposition to run the Hon. LELAND STANFORD as the Republican candidate for President. The ground of opposition is that he is identified with the Central Pacific Railroad, and that it would not do to have a candidate with such connections.

The only man from the Pacific coast who has yet been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency, against whom not one objection can be brought, is WILLIAM TELL COLEMAN of San Francisco. He is a great manufacturer and merchant, with relations extending all over the world, and a great employer of American labor. His ability and his character have been proved in a manner to satisfy the utmost exactions of political wisdom and patriotism. He is a large-hearted, broad-gauged, powerful, and wise man. And he is a Democrat.

Our valued contemporary, the Boston Globe, has some interesting remarks on the Farmers' Trust, which people are moving to establish in the Northwestern States and Territories of the Mississippi Valley. The plan contemplates the institution of ten central gencies by which the products of the members are to be sold and supplies purchased on stated commissions. The Globe anticipates that egislation in behalf of the common walfare will be applied to prevent the extension of such trusts, and to maintain intact the wholesome rule of competition.

Of course our contemporary lalso anticipates that the trades unions, Knights of Labor, and similar combinations of working people, designed to prevent competition in the sale of abor, will also be suppressed by legislation in caselthey should become too powerful.

All the striking employees of the Burlington Railroad, from the locomotive engineers and firemen to the switchmen, have at last admitted that they are beaten. The officers of the company declare that every branch of their service is in good running order. They carry passengers and handle freight without insur mountable difficulty, and the prediction that traffic would be hopelessly obstructed on account of the incompetency of the new hands nas not been realized. Moreover, the new hands have not turned out to be wreckers. Many onookers have been surprised at their successful performance of duties, at which they have daily become more expert. The accidents have been few and slight, and we presume they have all een reported. At the same time, the whole force that has been on strike in all the branches of the railroad's service must be craised for their orderly conduct during the past two months. The acts of violence have een so few and so petty as to be hardly deserving of notice, and the orders of the leaders o keep the peace have been obeyed.

The Albany Evening Journal is in error when it alleges that years ago, during the ses-sion of a Democratic State Convention in Brintnall Hall, Brooklyn, Gen. John Cochname called for three cheerst for the Fugitive lave law. Gen. John Cochrane was never in a Convention in Brintnall Hall in Brooklyn, if there ever was such a hall, and he never called for three cheers for the Fugitive Slave law. either there or elsewhere.

A highly respected correspondent makes a complaint to which we are bound to give imnediate attention:

"When you make the 19th verse of the axil chapter o Revelation refer to the whole collection of books o platies or gospela, as they are variously designated, in he New Testament, instead of that particular Book of levelation, you are guilty of a gross inaccuracy."

We think our correspondent himself is guilty f inaccuracy. We have not mutilated the Scripture or attempted to give to any passage a bearing different from that intended by the inspired writer himself. We did not say that the extract from Revelation xxil., which we reproduced word for word, had any direct relation to the whole of the New Testament or to the other individual books which it contains but that it should serve as a general warning against fragmentary and inaccurate quotation from the Bible, giving incomplete and mutilated passages which fail to express the full

Burely the warning against mutilation of the Revelation may be held to apply also to the mutilation of the other sacred books.

Prof. Felix Adler preached on Sunday against the erection here of the projected Episcopalian cathedral, which he regards as a piece of untimely mediavalism. We apprehend that the attitude of the apostle of ethical culture will not greatly influence the Episcopa-lians who are subscribing their money to build the cathedral for the service of a religion in which Prof. ADLER does not believe.

Young Brother HARRISON continues to gather in the harvest of sinners at his revival in Jane street; and there are high prospects that he will be able to celebrate another jubiles in presence of the second thousand of converts to Methodism before the end of the year. Many clergymen. who formerly held aloof from the victorious revivalist, are now aiding him in work, and it will not be long until new

Methodist churches must be built for the use of the converts. The Jane street revival is an slasm in these agnostical times.

After more than four months Congress as at last removed the doubts of the Adminisration as to the authority contained in existing law to use the accumulating surplus in the Freasury in the purchase of Governmen onds. The legislation required to remove the foubts of the Administration was so simple and the good likely to be accomplished by it so great, that it is incomprehensible to the averago citizen why this important action has been delayed so long. There is a lurking and not altogether unreasonable suspicion that the ielay may have been due to a desire on the part of the tariff reformers to have the surplus in the Treasury as an argument to compel the acceptance of their views. If this s so, it is an interesting coincidence that the lemand for a business-like distribution of the surplus has become so urgent as to result in formal removal of the doubts referred to on the very eve of the first debate upon the tariff.

There is a short roll of philosophers who are now preaching somewhat novel doctrines on Sundays outside of the regular churches The more prominent of them are Prof. FELIX ADLER, who preaches in Chickering Hall; Rev. HUGH O. PENTECOST, who preaches in Masonie Hall; ex-Father McGLYNN, who has preached all winter in the Academy of Music, and Rev. CHARLES McCarthy, who preaches at his quarters up town. Mr. ADLER and Mr. McCarthy have held their ground for a good many years Mr. PENTECOST and Mr. McGLYNN are new comers in the independent business. One of them preached last Bunday on the tariff; another scolded his enemies, and another at tacked the project of building an Episcopalian cathedral in this city. All these independent preachers get hearers who cheer their more ensational utterances.

This year has thus far, been the most illstarred year for strikes and strikers since the labor organizations reached their present proportions. Not a single great success has been won in the numerous strikes of 1888.

THE GUNROAT YORKTOWN.

The Plencer Craft of the New Group Vessels Soon to be Launched. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The first of the new vessels designed, contracted for, and built under the administration of Secretary Whitney is now substantially ready to take to the water. This is the Yorktown, built by Cramp & Sons at Philadelphia, and the pioneer of the

new gunboats. Her keel was laid last year. The Yorktown is of about 1,700 tons displacement, and has a length on load line of 230 feet, an extreme beam of 36 feet, a mean draught of 14 feet, and a maximum of 15. She is a twin screw steamer of 2,200 indicated horse power under natural and 3,300 under forced combustion, and her speed is expected to be sixschooner, spreading an area of 4,409 square feet of plain sail. Her coal capacity is 400 tons. and she will have a complement of 150 men. She ing, her hull being divided into many watertight compartments. As in nearly all the new vessels of the navy, her coal bunkers are so placed as to protect the machinery by a belt of coal nine feet thick. In addition, a steel deck, % of an inch thick, runs the whole length of the vessel above the machinery, ammunition rooms, and steering apparatus, its centre amidships being at the load line, whence it slopes on either side until its edges are three feet below the load line. The openings in this deck to the machinery and the magazines are protected by coffer dams. The water-tight compartments in the hull are of steel, and the nenetration of one of these compartments by shot or ramming would not affect the others. There are two independent compound engines, placed in separate compartments. The stem is slightly ram shaped, and strengthened for ramming. by a belt of coal nine feet thick. In addi-

There are two independent compound engines, placed in soparate compartments. The stem is slightly ram shaped, and strengthened for ramming.

The main battery will consist of six six-inch high-power, steel, breech-loading rifies, mounted in sponsons on central-pivot carriages, with steel shields. Two are placed forward and two alt, the romaining pair being amidships with a train of 70 degrees forward and alt of the beam. Three guns may be concentrated on either broadsides within 100 feet of the ship's side. There is also a secondary battery of Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, with half a dozen torpedo tubes capable of being trained several degrees forward or abaft the beam, in addition to a fixed torpedo tube in the bow and another in the stern. It is hardly necessary to add that the Yorktown is provided with the best modern appliances for drainage and ventilation, and that she has an electric light apparatus with a system of search lights.

Two other gunboats of the Yorktown class, the Concord and Bennington, are under construction, the contractors being the Quintard Company, as assigness of John Roach; and the hulls of these are to be built at Chester, on the Delaware, while the machinery is built by the Quintard Iron Works. The act authorizing the Yorktown was approved in March, 1885, and the act authorizing her two sister ships two years later. The statute limit allowed for the Yorktown was \$520,000, and the actual award was to Cramp for \$455,000. She was to have been completed by the end of last January, according to the contract, but will not be launched until the 28th of April, nor entirely ready before the end of the year. The statute limit for the Concord and Bennington was \$550,000 and W. J. Palmer, representing the Quintards, got them with a bid of \$490,000 each. The bollers of the Yorktown were completed several months ago, and her engines and machinery are far advanced. Work on the Concord and Bennington is progressing favorably, having been laid down in the mould lofts last winter. The contracts call fo

It is Well that Parties Should be Evenly Divided. From the Salem News

It is a good thing all around when the balance of power is but trifling, for then neither party can afford to make blunders or sanction questionable meas-ures. It preserves a happy equilibrium, and tends to check that corruption and jobbery which can thrive only where the majority is overwhelming and not easily

A number of journals are vanmering at Badeau because he asks for his just dues from the Grant family, and grave injustice is done him.
Frea Bent Grant is master of the squirt squad now as he was at the time manusurer of the Marine Bank swindle. From the Louisville Southwest swindle.

A more shameless shark pretentions such unbinshing
Transury leach, and audaelous appropriator of public
and private property grabbible, never tarnished a
bright family fame, nor degraded by contemptible
meannesses an honored inheritance than this same
degenerate son of an illustricus sire, F. D. G.

Milence is Golden. They were sitting in an easy chair out on the He-Darling. He-Daring.
He-Sweet.
Rhe-Sweet.
Rhe-Facious-precious.
He-Frecious-precious.
Sie-Frecious-all, but. George, dear, do not let us disurb the solemn stillness—the wide silence of the might, with conversation.

Accounting for a Pailure. Wife-I stopped at Madame Medium's to-day.

spirit.

Husband—Did you succeed?

Husband—Did you succeed?

Wife—No; after two or three ineffectual trances the
madams was forced to give it up.
Husband—Perhaps, my dear, she tried the wrong

Chances in the Boy's Favor. Landlady (swell boarding house)-ifave you

Applicant (meekly)-Only one, a little boy, and he svery sickly.
Landlady (dubiously)—I hardly know what to say,
nadam. Some of these sickly children often linger a
our time, you know, and I don't like to take any
hances.

Overestimated His Strength. "I think I must have overestimated my per-

onal magnetism and popularity," said a badly defeated candidate... What induced you to think you possessed such quali-ties!" asked his ausympathetic wife... well," he replied sadiy, "my name is Robert, and everybody calls me 'bub."

The Cosmopolitan Magazine comes gallantly ion which is now up to the wondarful stress of competition which is now ruling in that department of literature. Its articles are original and striking, and their variety is great, while its illustrations command the approbation of the critiPRESIDENTIAL POLITICS. Cleveland the Man.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
THE NEW YORK SUN thinks that an editorial recently appearing in these columns is the most impor-tant political article that has been written during the past five years. The Sun alindes to the remarks we made in regard to the rumor that Mr. Cleveland proposed to decline to be a candidate for a second term.

decline to be a candidate for a second term.

THE SON'S comments are very flattering indeed, but
the article in question is important only to the extent
that it represents the common sense of the Democratic
party. There are perhaps other Democratic who would be
available as candidates, but there are none who could
win a victory on the platform that is mapped out in Mr.
Claveland's message account Mr. Claveland himself. We suppose, of course, that Tax Sun understands this

perfectly. Neither Hill por Randall could be caudidates platferm which Mr. Cleveland has mapped out, ecause neither has committed himself to the views therein contained. There is another view which Tan Son may or may not

appreciate, and it is this: A Democratic victory in 1836 is much more important to the South than the success of either protection or free trade ideas. A Republican vic tory means disaster to the best interests of the South. and for that reason we want to see Mr. Cleveland make

How They Say the Case Stands. From the Albany Evening Journal.

New York, April 14.—A determined effort has New York, April 18.—A determined stort has been made by the friends of the Administration to induce the belief that the Democrats of Brooklyn and New York are united in support of the Freedent's claim for renomination. Nothing, however, is further from the truth. The County Democracy, it is conceded, will be for President Cleveland at the St. Louis Convention. But no one has yet spoken by authority either for Tam-many Hall or the Kings county Democracy. A Democratic official who, four years ago, was actively

for Cleveland, but who, in spite of his office, is decidedly Inkewarm now, said this morning: "The dissatisfaction with the Administration is so widespread and so intense that no one can tell the outcome of the St. Louis Con-vention. I will say, as a Tammany man, that Tammany Hall is not pledged to him, and I know that the Kings county Democracy has made no piedges. Of course, while the Convention is in progress, Tammany Hall and Kings county will want all the offices they can get. In the mean time they keep their mouths closed, and say nothing. But when they go to St. Louis and see things as they are in reference to President Cleveland, you will the Administration men. For my own part I cannot avoid a conviction that New York State will be for Governor Hill. We believe in him; we know him; we have tried him, and we know he is with us in every emer-Another Democrat. not an officeholder: "I shall no

hesitate to go to St. Louis and tell the delegates plainly that Grover Cleveland cannot carry New York State. Some Democrats have wondered why, if Governor Hill is so popular in this State, all the delegates are not openly ought to be able to have everything his own way; that Cleveland, when he had been Governor only a couple of years, controlled all the delegates from the State, and that Hill should be able to do the same thing. Bu things are different. When Cleveland was elected Gov ernor by nearly 200,000 plurality he had both branches of the Legislature with him. That gave him enormous power and a great deal of patrouge. What was the re-sult? Why, in less than a year he had lost both branches of the Legislature and had become so unpopular that when he ran for President he carried the State by a little over 1,000 votes. Hill has not had the Legislature or either branch of it since he has been in office. His hands have been tied. He has little or no patronage and patronage is power. I know that the Brooklyn De-mocracy and the leading men in Tammany Hell are friendly to Governor Hill, but no man has the delegates from this State as yet. When we get to St. Louis we rill see who will be the winner. I think it will be Hill." No observant man fails to see the prevailing discon-ent with the President among Democratic prootection ists. An Indiana man, an ex-Congressman, revealed the sentiment of the Democracy of his State when he said that Democratic politicians want to be on the winning side, and those that believe that the President will be renominated are thus led to be for him. An observan newspaper man at Washington tells me that the Ad ministration men at the national capital are half-heart ed in their support of Cleveland, and that the Presiden will not be renominated if any strong, able, trusted leader springs up to oppose him openly and fearlessly. He says many longing eyes have been turned toward New York State in the hope that Mayor Hewitt, Gov ernor Hill, or some other anti-Administration may would voice the sentiment of the party and rally the an ti-Cleveland hosts on the side of some other candidate Governor Hill's \$20,000 to the Democratic

From the Albany Times. If, Governor Hill is to be investigated for anything it is that he contributed to the Democratic cam paign fund of 1885. If such contributions were crimes public life would hardly have a single statesman of the present era in it. So profound a moralist as James A Garfield was anxious to know how the departments were doing in his canvass for the Presidency in 1880. Mr. Blains was the recipient of the famous millionaire dinner in 1884. President Cleveland sent his check for \$1,000 to the campaign funds on several occasions. Ira Daven port handed over his assessment in the same campaign of 1885, though we believe it was said at the time that his check book had a rusty hinge on it that made it hard to open. Perhaps it would be a good thing if a campaign could be run entirely without money. But so long as there are docu-ments and ballots to be printed, and processions paraphernalia of election eering required, there must be money to pay for them. And it is about as reasonable a thing as can well be devised to have the one to be ben efited by the election returns to pay his share. It is a great deal better in the example and the result that David B. Bill should contribute his personal mite to bear election expenses than that corporations, millionaires with great franchises, or huge monopolies, should be called upon or allowed to bear them instead.

As it was, Governor Hill did not in fact pay \$20,000 to the fund. He is probably not rich enough to bear any such draft on his purse. He consented to guarantee that such a sum should be paid, and with two others executive officers of the Campaign Committee, was enabled to obtain the loan from a bank which had it, got the lawful discount for advancing it, and was fully reimbursed when the generous contributions to Democratic necess

Important Sale at Ortgies's Gallery.

An annual sale of paintings has been instituted at the Origies Gallery, and the present collection of paintings on view inaugurates the new movement The distinction between this and the accustomed oxhi itions and sales is that it is composed of odd lots of arious and undeclared ownerships. The burden of deciding on the merits of the different pictures consequently devolves wholly on the purchas

ers. This will be accompanied by inevitable hesitation and less confident prices, so that the annual sale may be counted an "occasion" such as the French have aught us the value of, and which the American imitates in his "bargain" days.

The present collection is fairly representative of the

prevailing taste in art. The best names are creditably epresented, and painters less frequently seen appear to

There are, for example, two small sketches of Parisian fe, by Jean Beraud, "Posting a Letter" and "Sending Telegram." The details are absolutely literal, the oung woman in each breathes of Paris. These incilental glimpses, given so clearly, and with such absence f pretension, are admirable. There is a Tissot of ever higher qualities, called "A New Song," in which the hadowy coolness of an interior, with a figure at a piano, s beautifully felt. There is a small Israel's "At the Ca thedral Entrance," with the figure of an old woman brought into an arrangement of browns and smid a play of strong and receding lights. There are two examples of Mauve. One, "The Spider,"

is a water color, a figure which recalls Millet in both feeling and solidity, but in color is restrained to the soft grays that Manve has made familiar. The other work is in oils, sheep, and has the appearance of a study. There is a Jacque of importance, in which the effect of lampight and moonlight are skilfully contrasted. There light and moonlight are skilfully contrasted. There are two Troyons, one of sheep, the other of castle, boildy drawn in and colored, but not carried to completion. The Corot is a conventional river scene near Ville d'Averay, the Rousseau, a bit of Fontainobieau. There is a large Daubigny "On the River Oise," which is characteristically limpid and tender in color. There are three Michela, and a Courbet, and one of the most interesting of all of the landscapes is a view from the Catakilla, looking down by the late Win. Bliss Baler. looking down, by the late Win. Bliss Baker.

In figures there is a large Houguereau, "Brittany Peasants at Prayer," and two Benjamin Constants; two highly finished Geromes; a gay and lively work is a water color by Detaille, a "flightander;" two peasant girls by Ridgway Knight; a dashing example of costume ainting by simone, and aimicroscopic Meyer von To these must be added a mellow Decamps, "Huta." and a small Dupre, "By the Sea;" au Arab scene by

ichreyer, and an Italian Candscape by George Inner The sale will take place Thursday and Friday evenings His Enjoyment Interfered With,

"That sermon was the finest effort I ever seard." said a man on his way home from church. " ouldn't have missed it for \$30! "I'm giad you enjoyed it, John," said his wife.
"Yes, I enjoyed it; but there was one thing that as nored me."
What was that John !"
"I had no change in my posket less than half a dellar
"I had no change in my posket less than half a dellar SIXTY YEARS A MODEL .

From the American Magneton.

A Beauty who has Pesed to the Rosses Artists for More than Halfa Century.

There may still be occasionally seen in the streets of Rome a venerable woman now over 80 years of age, whose career is worth remembering, not only for the services she has readered to art and artists, but as an example of nobility and purity of character in an humble she belongs to a separation that is no longer keepe belongs to a separation that is no longer keepe belongs to a separation that is no longer keepe and the burrying crowd of to-day passes the bent figure with perhaps a momentary discernment of some hint of beauty lingering in her wrinkeld face, but all unknowing of the qualities hidden beneath, which, during a long and patient history, have shed a light as in a trous in human kindness as that from man in a trous in human kindness as that from man in a trous in human kindness as that from man in a trous in human kindness as that from man in the began to note as a model. At 19 she married a good-for-nothing fellow. It was finally necessary for safety to leave him. though even then she was able to escape from his importunities only by the intervention of artist frionds, who, appreciating her faithfulness of service and unusual qualities, took logal steps that followed with his annoyances. I have followed the limit of her artength. Furing these long this humble woman, who, now developed into a full maturity and perfection of form, was constantly under engagement, working to the limit of her strength. Furing these long decades of albor, reserving for horself only a constantly under engagement, working to the limit of her strength. Furing these long decades of albor, reserving for horself only a constantly under engagement, working to the limit of her strength. Furing these long decades of albor, reserving for horself only a constant of the world of the limit of her strength. Furing these long and the leavest of the land of th

BOULANGER AS HE MOUNTS HIS HORSE The Meaning of the Famous Black Charge From the Pall Hall Gazette

PARIS, April 4.—Boulanger! Général de la PARIS, April 4.—Boulanger! Général de la réclane! is still the popular cry and the électric idea with which the atmosphere of Paris is charged. Every one is discussing Boulanger. But I notice that while the leaders are more or less excited, the people generally are tranquil. Boulangism is not a fever. It is a strong belief in a personality, a confidence in Boulanger's merits and in his future, mingled with an indignation which is not at all hysterical, but only persistent and determined, at the treatment which he has received.

I am living in the same hotel with the General! It is the Hôtel du Louvre, Suddenly through the hotel a whisper runs: "M. le Général descend. Il va monter à cheval." The famous black charger, led by the General's servant, is led into the court of the hotel—into the very court, mark you, where no vehicle or horse of any other mortal is admitted.

M. le Général comes down stairs. All the windows of the hotel which lock cut the court of the

of any other mortal is admitted.

M. le Général comes down stairs. All the windows of the hotel which look ento the court are crowded—crowded with guests, messicurs et mesdames, crowded with guests and femmes de chambre. A page brings a wooden stool for the General to mount from. The General appears in English riding costume, he mounts, all the crowd in the court salute him respectfully, he ridos forth, and we disperse with a feeling that "vive Boulanger is in the air. An eminent English politician, who is in Paris to-day, said to me. "Boulanger enjoys a marvellous personal popularity, and think he deserves it. I have been in the habit of putting up at this hotel for years, and he has often been here at the same time. The entusiasm of all the hotel people for him is unbounded. He wins this popularity by his amisbility and absence of 'swagger."

"The best-informed people think that he has not the remotest desire to make himself dictator or to make himself anything. Politics he does not understand in the least. But his great merit, in the view of those best capable of judging, is this: He saw that what the Fronch army needed was to be put in good heart and to feel the old esprit de corps, which had been damped by a long, inglorious peace. For this reason he assumed all his style as General—the black charger, the darzling uniform. He said in effect; The army wants a little encouragement. I shall make myself its spokesman, its representative. And at the same time I shall make myself its spokesman, its representative. And at the same time I shall make myself its how benne mine on all occasions, and create some warmth, some hope, some enthusiasm in the army and in the sentiments of the people toward it. This is ny role, I confine myself to it.

In fact, the metuo of Gen. Boulanger is in the words he repeats a thousand times and is never tired o M. le Général comes down stairs. All the windows of the hotel which look ento the court

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN .- Sir: While

on a business trip in the West a few days ago I saw your editorial on Senator Sherman's busi ness capacity, in which, after saying substantial ly that he had accumulated great wealth on a salary of \$5,000 to \$8,000 a year, you concluded with a reference to "Fort Sherman in this city" as being connected in some way with the Senator's personalifinances, the intention obviously being to convey an impression that Mr Sherman had profited personally through the operations of a national bank in this city (occurying the premises which you have heretofore, I believe, facetiously alluded to as "Fort

fore, I bolieve, facetiously alluded to as "Fort Sherman"; during his service as Secretary of the Treasury.

As one who was somewhat intimately connected with the great operations of funding the national debt and the resumption of specie payments, which were so successfully connected by Secretary Shorman, may I be bernitted to express my belief that the auministration of the Treasury by him was as pure ane patriotic as it was admittedly brilliant, and that there is not a shadow of foundation for the charge against him which is implied in your article. I shall be very much surprised if The Sus (which is usually as right as it to bright can bring forward the sindicest proof in sunce of it.

I write this without the knowledge of Sermion Serman, but I am sure that if there was any improper connection between that gentleman and the bank named, or any other person or is silinition, as intunded by The Sus, you will agree with me that the facts annot, in the present condition of things, be brought to light too soon. I am with respect, your obedient servant. A Yawi Yacht Sighted Near St. Croix. 5

Any news from an authentic source of the missing yawi Cythera would be most welcome just now the anxious friends of those on town who arrived from atest story, told by Capt. Hubbard, who arrived from the story, told by Capt. Hubbard, who arrived from the story told the story tol to the anxious friends of those on board the yauht. The latest story, told by Capt. Hubbard, who arrived from the West Indies in the steamer Barracounts last Saturday, is to the effect that on Saturday, April 7, when two days out from St. Croix, he sighted a pawirigged vessel, She was buil down at the time, and so far away that her flaz, had she holsted one, could not have been distinguished. Yachtsanes, in view of this fact, think it very doubtful. A state of the country of the country, the country reported at Barbadoe.

SUNBRAMS.

-Robert Benkham died the other day in Meriden, Coun., of old age. He was 100 years old.

—Dealers in hard wood firnishings say that sycamore wood is rapidly foming into use. Is "works" well, makes an excellen finish, and is much

-White paupers are builed at Atlanta On, by colored undertakers because the white under-takers will not inter the botles for less than \$10, white

the colored ones charge ony \$2.0.

—James Morton, waose name came before the public in connection with fie failure of the City of Glargow Bank, died recently, and the insurance com-panies are all in mourning, a the policies on his life mraounted to \$375,000.

-The bursting of a recoots tank at the reight yard of the Midand Rallway at Cartisle, Eng-land, allowed a quantity of the creesete to run into a small stream which is a tibutary to the river Edea, and it peisoned tons of ish including salmen and trook. —Count Zang, who ded recently at Vienna, leaving a fortune of \$,000,000, began as a baker. He went to Paris in 1842, and kept for many years the dras shup at which Viennr broad was made and sold. The establishment still easts in the Rue Richelies, and hes always been known a the Maison Zang. -The committee in charge of the cele-

bration of the 300t' anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish Arman have arranged that an Armada window shall be piced in St. Margaretta Wootunniston, Eug., where Lord Howard and Sir Walter Baleigh He ried and also hat an armada tercentenary exhib -A small brass statue was discovered

recently mear se Acropolis Museum, Athena. It is in a perfect state if preservation, and the figure bears a close resemblance to the Apollo of Canachos in the British Museum. This statue is the best speworkmanship in brass that has yet come to light in the course of these course of these cavations at the Aeropolia.

—King Theebaw's revenue from the fa-

mons ruby nines of Burmah, it is said, did not average \$150,000 rupes annually. All precautions which were racticablewere taken to prevent smuggling, and ston of the value of 2,000 rapees were royal perquisites, but they were constally secreted or broken up by the fine-ers. The English have stopped all work at the mines since the conquered Burmab. -The story comes from Shamokin, Pa-

that Japes Balley, a miner, with a wife and seven ohidren, wat out in the Reading strike, was afterward unableto get work, and became a burden on the town. unable fet was, and a letter from an English lawyer who wrote that Bailey's uncle, who had disowned him because he had married a poor girl had just died, leaving him a fortune of \$1,600,000 -A writer in an English paper declares A writer in an English paper declares that a new American idea of decoration is wearing diamoids in the front teeth. Part of the tooth is eut away, he says, and the diamond is inserted in a false bis of tooth, which is by some, means attached to the real original article. It is hoped by fise writer that the enterprising ladies who are idioty enough to adopt this rightion will awallow a diamondor two, and "cause a highly tragic end of a very fooish fashion."

A conversity to these owklimpurpock edition

-A copy of the first or Kilmarnock edition of Robert Burns's poems, cheffy in Scottish dislect, was sold for \$355 by Meses. Sotheby, Wilkinson & was sold for \$3.55 by Meagle. Solchely, Wilkinson & Hodge in Wellington street, fondon, recently. It was a remarkably fine copy, with he book plate and portrait of George Paton, published at Kiimarnock, 1788. It was bought for America, it is sed. This is the highest price ever paid at an auction for this rare edition. The Lains opy sold some years at for \$450, which included a manuscript poem in Burs's fautograph.

—The old saying that "beefsteak is better

medicine than quinine is receiving able support from many white men on the Congo. Stanley regarded Bema as a particularly unheithful place, but it has lost a par its had reputation since cattle were introduced and of its bad reputation since cattle were introduced and European vegetable began to thrive in the gardena. The thirty white me at this settlement have not been called upon to attend the funeral of a European for a year. Their herd/ass multiplied until they are able to have fresh meat at their table every day, which they think is a great provoument on the tinued meats and canned vegetable upon which Stanley and his followers relied for stringth to lay the foundations of the Conse _Mrs.Fo and her mother are in custody for

the beating of Felix Foy, husband of the former, in Liv-erpool, Englad. Felix Foy returned to his home re-cently into cated, and, after hard words had been used treely by he women, they knocked him down on the with a quet bottle. The bottle broke, but as long as a portion & it remained in her hands the woman coninued tabrash and out him with the sharp edge of the ginus, infecting wounds at every blow. In order to pre-tect hi/face and head, the man put up his arms and hands, the result being that his arms received many yound. His mother-in-law finally threw away the bot e an renewed her castigations with a pickle jar. In He ary renewed her cashigations with a pickle jar. In addion to these injuries the unlucky man had three deep unctured wounds in his arms indicated a couple of night before by his wife. He had six wounds on his heat, several on his arms, neck, and face, and his hands

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The Parisians are so dissatisfied with the weighter the Inglish high hat that their hatters have invented a silk nat weighing little more than an ounce and a half, Salvini will make an American tour next season. The trousseau of the Viscountesse Rouge was seman-ificent that it was publicly exhibited in Paris. Its said

be the most beautiful ever made. handsomely dressed woman in the front row crist out,
"Oh, Alfred!" "That is my name," he said. 'I am
Victorine," said she, and immediately the female tightrope dancer, in full costume, jumped at her andbezed but when the trio were taken to the police staten he

elected to stay with the tight-rope dancer.

The son of Sir Morell Mackensie is now-playing with success in a farce at the Strand Theatre. The expected chess match between the British and German Chess Associations has about fallen through. The Emperor of Austria is expected to visit Enfand.
Three 81-ton guns by Krupp have been delivered at the

Von Moltke is to be made a prince.

Mrs. George Henschell, formerly Miss-Walles ton, is ill in St. Petersburg. A sugar refining company with 85,000,000. A sugar retaining company with \$5,000,000 copied has been started to use Mr. Henry Friend's new method of refining by electricity. The cost will be abou A process has been discovered for producing photo

graphs on metal. In a certain reference suit in London therest ide has already amounted to half a million dellars.

Dynamos are being run by windmills.

In the last five years \$64,000,000 worthed diamend

ave been taken to England from the African dismon fields. Since 1871 \$100,000,000 worth, or three and half tens, have been taken from the Kimberleyania

Dr. Henoeque of Paris has invented a new specia fer investigating the changes in the blood. It is sup to prove of importance in studying nutrition. A London dealer in orchids employs sixte n South America, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Islands

Mr. Clark Bell, of the Medice-Legal Society of Sew York, read a paper on "Medical Jurisprudence of Inchristy" at the annual meeting of the London Sections the Study of Inebriety, on April 8. Study of Inebriety, on April 3.

The trustees of the parish school in Est Walden.

Kent, met in the church. During the proceedings a
quarrel began between two oversoers. They tacked
each other, and immediately nearly the whole party
were "engaged in wrestling with one sother," in spite
of the effort of the rector.

of the efforts of the rector.

The British Government is advised by military as ities to lay a cable across the Pacific form New Zealand via the Fiji Islands and Sandwich Islands, to Vancouve and through), British America. The would give them two lines of communication with the Bast. Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstonev physician, received

\$25,000 for a journey to Italy. Miss Booth, the daughter of Ges Booth of the Salva-tion Army, is to marry a Hindon Fakir Singh. Five shil-lings admission is to be charged. Forty-five thousand motal bests of Boulanger were

made several years ago, to be ready in the event of his becoming the ruler of France. They are still regarded as a good speculation. Rome has grown so that many of its most interesting features are threatened. The magnificent Ludovia

tiardens were offered to thecity for \$600,000. They are now worth ten times that Amount as building lots, and on her trait trip the Reisa Regents, the new Spanish

war ship, which has just left the hands of her English builders, developed a speed of 21 knots. Queen Victoria has become the patroness of an exhibi-

Queen virtoria has become the patroness of an exhibition to be given of pictures and articles "concerning the royal bosse of Stuart." The only representatives of the royal stuarts now salve are the Princess Mary of Modenn-lineally desended from a daughter of Charles I., and parried to Prince Louis of Wittelsbach, heir presumptive to the throne of Bavaria—and her eleven childres. This leads the Batty News to say that "it is just possible that a few foolish persons may regard this ilstricts lady as the rightful Queen of Great Britain; but

therein hay as the rightful Queen of Oreat Britain; but therein happily no reason to apprehend that the title of our righting dynasty to the threne of these realms will ever-hereafter be disputed."

Bij Richard Sutton, the owner of the Genesta, was married on April 5 to Miss Constance Corbet. There was of relective bide silk, with bonnet to match."

J. Charles Tellier has invented a sun motor-which exploys ammonia gas instead of steam. epploys ammonta gas instead of steam.

The King of Dahomey has embayramed the King of

fortural by sending six nagro girls, the "most beautiful" in his dominions. King Louis docur't knew what to do with them, and has housed them in the following doc-